



(19) Europäisches Patentamt
 European Patent Office
 Office européen des brevets

(11) Publication number:

0 371 206
 A2

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 89115419.7

(51) Int. Cl. 5: H01R 21/22

(22) Date of filing: 21.08.89

(30) Priority: 28.11.88 US 276518

(43) Date of publication of application:
 06.06.90 Bulletin 90/23

(84) Designated Contracting States:
 DE FR GB

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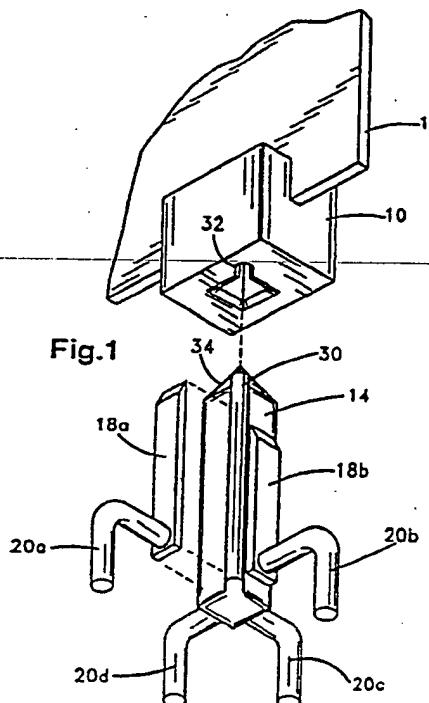
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(54) Sequential connecting device.

(57) A plug (14) and socket (10) arrangement is provided for allowing the making of a plurality of contacts sequentially. The socket has a set of circumferentially spaced contacts (22), and the plug also has a set of circumferentially spaced contacts (18) positioned to coact with the contacts in the socket. At least two of the contacts in either the set of contacts on the plug or in the socket are axially spaced to thereby allow sequential making or breaking of contacts upon insertion or removal of the plug in the socket.

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SEQUENTIAL CONNECTING DEVICE

This invention relates generally to connecting devices, and more particularly to sequential connecting devices wherein a series of contacts are made sequentially as the connecting operation takes place.

It is well recognized in the art of electrical connections that in many cases when a device is being plugged into another device it is desirable to make a series of connections sequentially in a given preselected order. For example, when plugging a circuit card into a printed circuit board in many different types of computer devices it is necessary that the contacts be made and broken in a certain order. For example, in such situations it is often necessary to first make a ground connection, followed by a power connection and followed by a connection to signal lines, to assure that damage does not occur to the components or that the components work in a proper order and contain accurate data and information. This is especially critical in so called "hot plugging" applications where cards are attached and removed when the computer is running.

There have been several prior proposals for such type of connections. For example, US-A-3 973 817, teaches a circuit board which has a plurality of contacts arrayed along the edge thereof with certain of the contacts extending farther out than other of the contacts; specifically, the ground contacts extend further out than the signal contacts so that there is in fact a plurality of spaced contact members extending along one edge which are of different lengths.

Similarly, US-A-3 993 935, shows contacts at the edge of the circuit board located at various distances from the edge to allow sequential contact.

In another type of arrangement, US-A-3 432 795, shows a plug and socket arrangement wherein the pins on the plug are formed to different lengths so that the insertion of the plug into the socket members is facilitated.

US-A-3 829 814 and US-A-3 289 149, show various ring, tip and sleeve type of connections of plugs and sockets. Other patents which show various types of contacts include US-A-4 305 633; US-A-4 079 440; US-A-4 549 036; US-A-4 734 041; US-A-3 149 893; US-A-3 399 372 and US-A-3 871 729. Also GB-B-1 173 525 discloses a sequential-type arrangement.

However, none of these patents provides a single plug connection where there is only a single pin or plug which make contact sequentially, and only with a given contact member in the plug.

The invention as claimed is intended to rem-

edy these drawbacks. Thus, according to the present invention, a socket and plug arrangement for sequentially making contact with a multiplicity of connections is provided. The arrangement comprises a plug member and a socket member configured to slidably receive the plug member. A first set of discrete contacts is circumferentially disposed in said socket member and a second set of discrete contacts is circumferentially disposed on the plug member. The second set of contacts is disposed to engage the first set of contacts when the plug member is inserted into the socket member. At least two of the contacts in one of such sets of contacts are axially displaced with respect to each other, whereby when the plug member is inserted into said socket member, contact between the contacts in the two sets are made sequentially in at least two steps and each made only with the desired contacts.

For a better understanding of the present invention, together with further objects and advantages, in the following a preferred embodiment of the invention is described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a prospective view somewhat diagrammatic showing the plug and socket arrangement of this invention;

FIG. 2 is a side elevation view partially in section showing a plug member and socket member, according to this invention, with the plug member positioned for insertion into the socket member;

FIG. 3 is an end elevational view of the socket member of this invention;

FIG. 4 is an end elevational view of the plug member, according to this invention; and

FIGS. 5A through 5D show somewhat diagrammatically the sequential steps of the insertion of a plug member into a socket member, according to this invention.

Referring now to the drawing, a socket member 10 is shown formed according to this invention which is mounted on a printed circuit board 12. The socket 10 is disposed to mate with a plug 14 which is mounted on a printed circuit card 16. As shown in the drawing, only a single socket and plug are depicted; however, it is to be understood that these could be a series of sockets and plugs arrayed along circuit boards and cards.

The socket 10 and plug 14 are preferably of a square cross sectional configuration, although other configurations could be used as will be indicated presently. Both the plug 14 and socket 10 are formed of a non-conducting material such as a molded phenolic resin. The plug 14 is provided

with a series of contacts 18a through 18d, one on each of the four sides thereof. As can best be seen in figures 2 and 5, the contacts 18a through 18d are of varying lengths and extend along the various sides of the plug 14, essentially an axially parallel relationship and are spaced from each other. Any suitable conducting material can be used such as beryllium copper or phosphor bronze, and are adhesively bonded to the plug 14. The contacts 18a through 18d terminate at the end of the plug 14 and have respectively connections 20a through 20d secured to the printed circuit card 16.

The socket 10 is provided with a series of spring contacts 22a through 22d which are arranged in a circumferentially spaced relationship within the socket 10 and each are disposed within a longitudinally extending groove 24. These contacts 22a through 22d also are formed of a conducting material such as beryllium copper or phosphor bronze and have spring characteristics. The spring contacts 22 each have contact tips 26a through 26d which are disposed to mate with the contacts 18a through 18d on the plug 14. The contacts 18a through 18d preferably are chamfered in order to facilitate the movement of the contact tips 26a through 26d. The contact springs 22 have connections 28a through 28d which are secured to the printed circuit board 12. In order to assure proper orientation or polarization of the plug 14 with respect to the housing 10, a keying arrangement is provided which takes the form of a longitudinally extending bead 30 extending along one edge of the plug 14 which is configured to mate with a corresponding slot 32 formed in one edge of the socket 10. With this arrangement, the only orientation in which the plug 14 can be inserted into the socket is with the bead and slot properly aligned.

Figures 5A through 5D show somewhat diagrammatically the sequential making of contact as the plug 14 is inserted in to the socket 10. In Figure 5A, the plug is poised just outside the socket ready for insertion. In Figure 5B, the insertion has started with the contact 18a on the plug, making contact with spring contact 22a on the socket. The other contacts have not yet been made. In Figure 5C, with further insertion, contact is next made with contact 18b on the plug, making contact with spring contact 22b on the socket, thus causing a sequential making of contacts. Further insertion will result in the configuration shown in Figure 5D where all of the contacts 18a through 18d are made with spring contacts 22a through 22d in the socket.

If desired, in order to facilitate the insertion of the plug 14 into the socket 10 the end of the plug 14 may be pointed as shown at 34.

It is to be understood that the illustrated em-

bodiment is merely one of several different possible embodiments. For example, various different cross sectional shapes and configurations of the plug and socket can be employed using a different number of faces such as 6 or 8 or more, depending upon the size of the plug and socket and the number of contacts desired. Indeed, even a circular cross section could be employed, it merely being necessary to maintain the contacts 18 and 22 in circumferentially spaced arrangement and positioned and located to contact each other upon insertion.

Also, it is within the ambit of the invention to have the spring contacts 22a through 22d arranged at various axially-spaced locations within the socket and have the contacts 18a through 18d on the plug 14 be of uniform length, or, in fact, both the spring contacts 22a through 22d and the contacts 18a through 18d on the plug can both be axially spaced if desired.

Claims

- 25 1. A socket and plug arrangement for sequentially making contact with a multiplicity of connections, comprising:
a plug member (14),
a socket member (10) configured to slidably receive said plug member,
30 a first set of a plurality of electrically conducting discrete contacts (18) circumferentially disposed and insulated from each other in said socket member;
35 a second set of a plurality of electrically conducting discrete contacts (22) circumferentially disposed and insulated from each other on said plug member and arranged to engage said first set of contacts when said plug member is inserted into said socket member,
40 at least two of the contacts in one of the sets of said contacts being axially displaced with respect to each other;
whereby when said plug member is inserted into
45 said socket member contact between the contacts of the two sets are made sequentially in at least two steps.
2. The invention as defined in Claim 1 wherein said plug member includes a plurality of flat sides on which said contacts are disposed.
- 50 3. The invention as defined in Claim 1 or 2 wherein at least two of the contacts on the plug member are the contacts that are axially displaced.
- 55 4. The invention as defined in any one of the preceding Claims further characterized by means to assure the insertion of the plug member in the socket member in a given orientation.
5. The invention as defined in any one of the

preceding Claims wherein the contacts on said plug member extend there along parallel to each other and terminate at a common location on said plug adjacent one end thereof.

6. The invention as defined in any one of the preceding Claims wherein the contacts in socket member are spring biased to engage the contacts on the plug member.

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Fig. 2

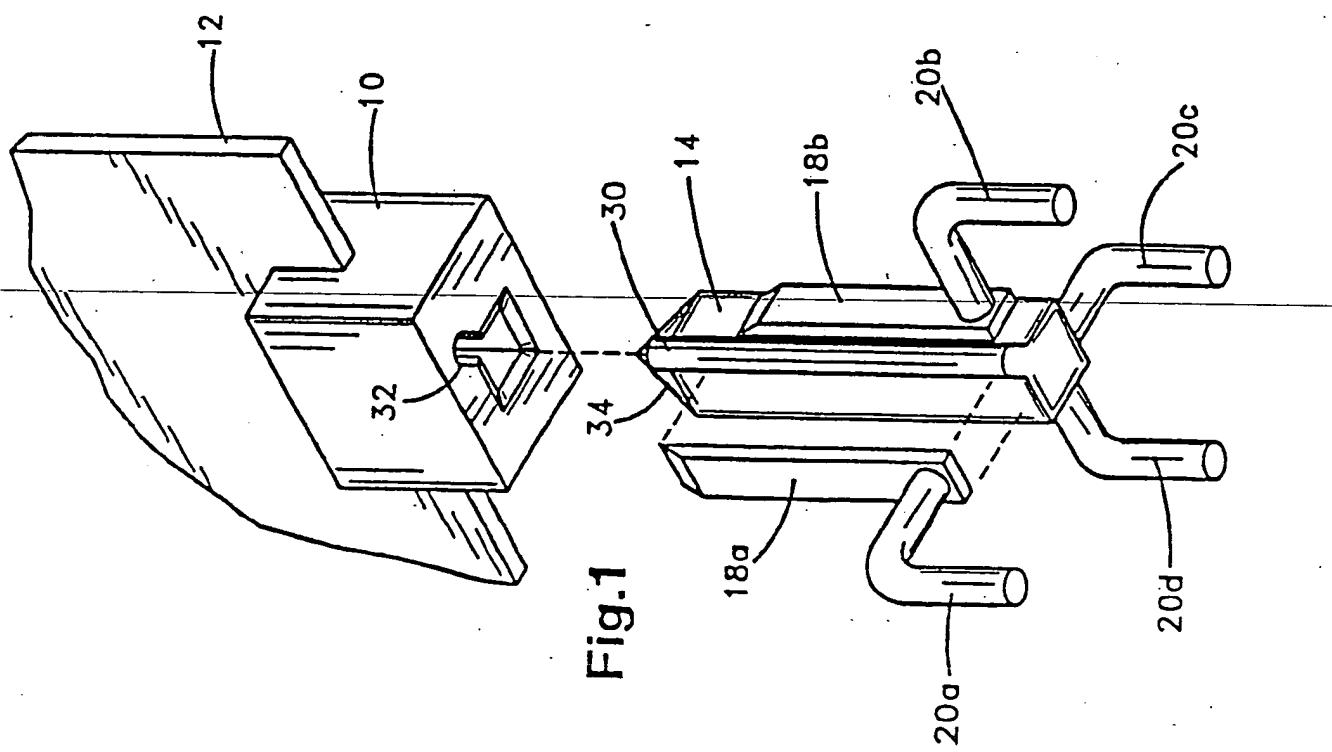
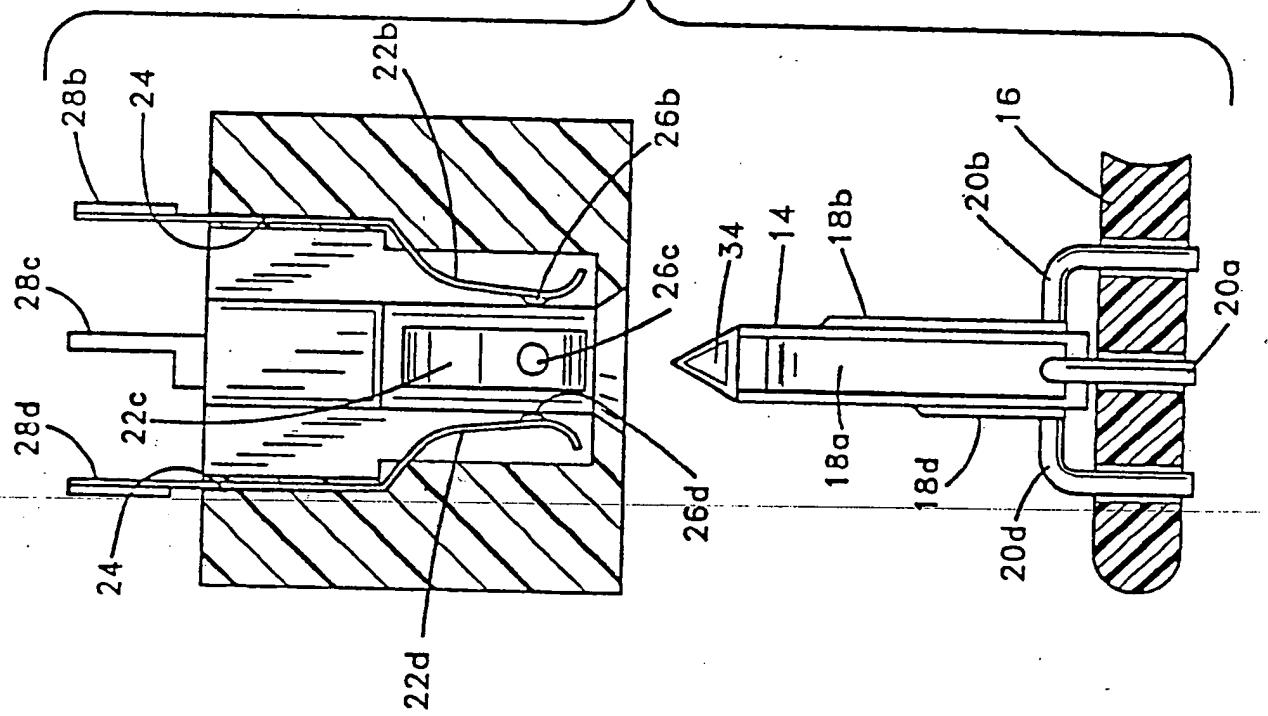


Fig. 1

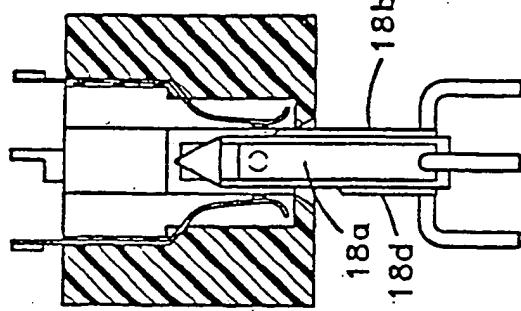


Fig.5B

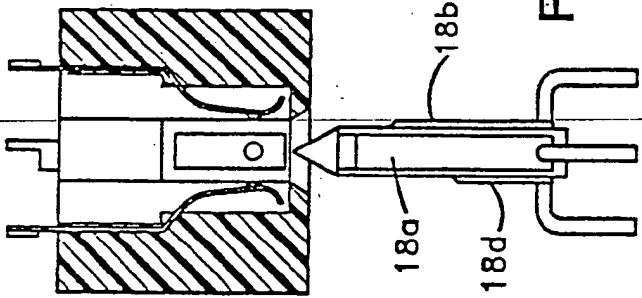


Fig.5A

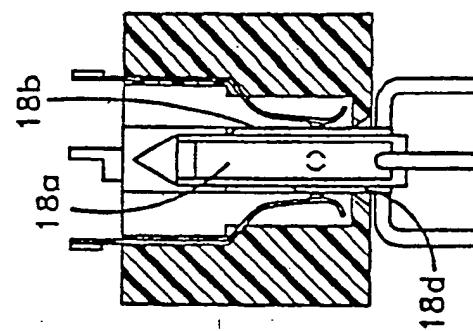


Fig.5D

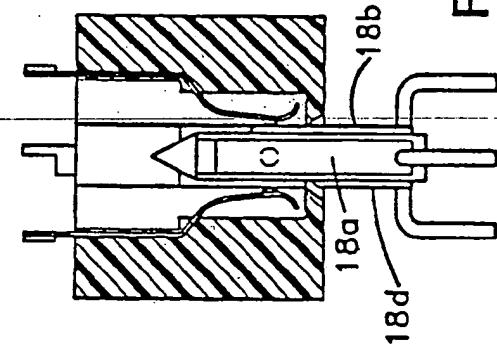


Fig.5C

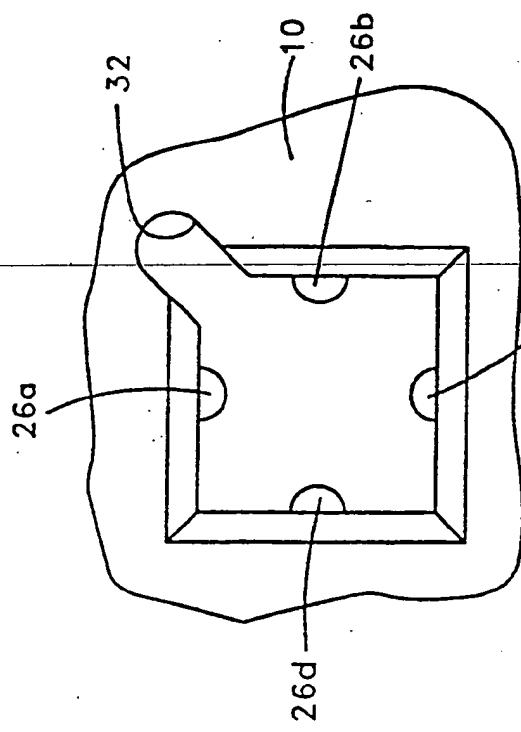


Fig.3

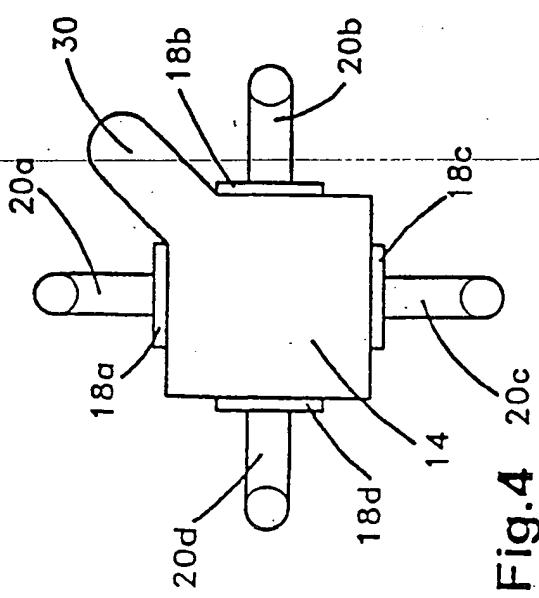


Fig.4 20c



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(43) Date of publication of application:
06.06.90 Bulletin 90/23

(64) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(68) Date of deferred publication of the search report:
27.12.90 Bulletin 90/52

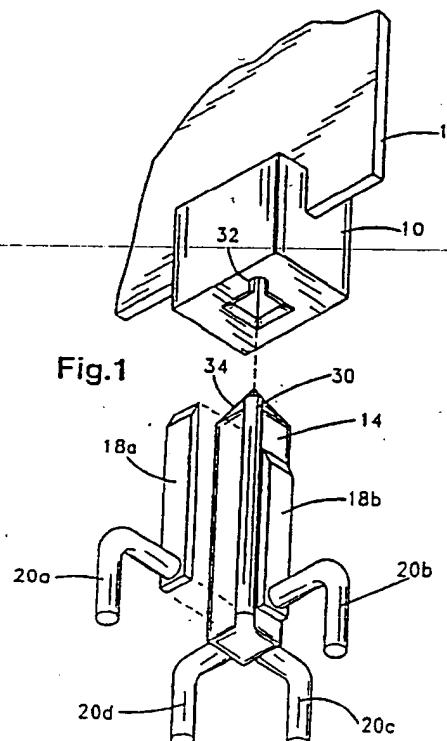
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 11 5419

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
A, D	US-A-4549036 (REICHBACH) * abstract; figure 4 *	1	H01R21/22
A, D	US-A-3432795 (JAYNE) * column 1, lines 50 - 72; figure 1 *	1	
A	GB-A-1037546 (BURNDY CORP.) * page 2, lines 55 - 67; figure 3 *	1	
A	GB-A-1036767 (SIBANY CORP.) * page 1, lines 58 - 73; figures 1, 2 *	1	
A	DE-B-1279162 (KRONE GMBH.) * column 1, lines 1 - 28; figure 1 *	1	
TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)			
H01R			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	26 OCTOBER 1990	HORAK A. L.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention		
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